What He Thinks About Dragging One's Religion Into Politics.

The Charges of Copperheadism and What They Amount To in the Face of His War Record.

His Views on the Public School Question and Sectarian Donations.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE-GOVERNOR.

The Men Who Will Vote for Him and the Men Who Will Not Vote at All.

Francis Kernan, the democratic-liberal candidate for Governor, made the Fifth Avenue Hotel his headquarters during his stay in the city. Among others who called upon him early in the evening of Thursday was a representative of the Herald, who had the pleasure of quite a long talk with the gentleman as to his prospects of success in the coming campaign, and the ways and means which are being resorted to by his opponents to damage him in the eyes of the people. Mr. Kernan, it should be stated, had no idea that the HERALD representative intended to make the conversation lic, and consequently spoke his mind freely, making no effort, as he might possibly have made had he known that he was being interviewed, to conceal his real views as to certain matters in connection with his political standing, which the partisan papers are just now making a great howl about. After the conversation had become quite general and the "situation" had been discussed from all points of view the HERALD represen tative ventured on delicate ground by asking:-

"You have doubtless, Mr. Kernan, read in some of the papers that your religion will be a great drawback to you in THE COMING CANVASS ?"

"I have seen statements to that effect in papers with whose editors the desire is beyond doubt father to the thought," was the reply; "but I assure you I have no apologies to make to any-body on the score of my religion. The fact of my being a Catholic, in my opinion, has very little to do with the questions which are to be dealt with during the present canvass. Before I allowed my name to be used to name to be used in any way candidate this matter of my gion was thoroughly considered, and I do not think that the opinion of some of the very best men in the two parties that a man's religion pught not to weigh against him in a political con-test is a wrong one. The fact is, sir, the American people have good common sense, and they cannot be induced to array themselves for or against any particular candidate solely on account of his re-ligion. Every effort to do so is contrary to the spirit of our constitution and can never result in any good, and those who strive to make

one of the political issues of a campaign do their pwn side serious injury. Everybody in this country is free to worship God after whatever fashion he pleases or his conscience dictates, and because one man believes in the teachings of a certain religion, no matter what it may be, I do not think that ought to be a reason why politically he should be hounded by those who do not agree with him in his religious belief, nor do I think it justifies him in opposing his political opponents on the score of their religion. I would regret exceedingly to see religious questions dragged into a political contest, for they would only give rise to feelings and passions which would be dangerous to our politics in the long run. But, as I said before, I have no apologies myself to make to anybody because I am a Catholic. I have always in the past tried to do my A CITIZEN AND A CHRISTIAN,

A MAN'S CREED

and I have never allowed my religious convictions to interfere with my political duties—that is, I have never made politics and religion dependent one belief is one thing, his political belief quite another thing, and I see no reason why the one should be in any wise connected with the other. If simply because I am a Catholic I should magistrate, or drag in my religion to influence me In any matter of state, I would deserve to be utterly

"And yet, Mr. Kernan," asked the HERALD representative, "do you not think that there are many

"And yet, Mr. Kernan," asked the Herald representative, "do you not think that there are many who will vote against you for no other reason than because you are a Catholice"

"I have no doubt, my dear sir, that there are those who will be carried away by THE SENSELESS TALK that certain pactisans are making about my religion; but, as I have already said, the American people have a good deal of common sense, and in this State, as in every other State of the Union, I know that the great majority of the voting population is not so narrow-minded as to allow a question of a man's religion to enter into a political contest as a dead set against his election. Indeed, from what I know of the temper of my fellow citizens of all classes and of all creeds, I do not hesitate to say that there are many—very many—who will be inclined to support me simply because there are those foolish enough to make war upon me because I am a Catholic. They understand full well that it would indeed be a bad precedent, that of making a man's religious tenets the test of his fitness for public office. I am sure that the great majority of the people care very little about a candidate's religious opinions, so long as he is

"PRIGHT AND HONEST,
and is ever ready to do his whole duty faithfully to the people, regardless of caste, cliques, factions or creeds. In the past, as far I have been personally concerned, I have never allowed myself to be swayed for a single moment for or against any person running for office on account of his religion. The good common sense of the people is against any such narrow-mindedness as that of making a man's religious creed a qualification or disqualification for political office, and it is well that it should be so,"

"Some people say, sir, that you would, if elected Governor, use your influence to defeat any attempt toward the doing away with
Some people may make assections of that character, but what grounds anybedy can have for mak-

by the State."

Some people may make assections of that character, but what grounds anybody can have for making such a charge I cannot for the life of me understand. Is there anything in my past career that justifies any such anticipation? In the Constitutional Convention, of which I was an humble member, I took a decided stand agginst sectarian donations. I used all the argument I was capable of making to show that I for one was opposed to the idea of any particular sect depending upon the State for its support. I argued to show that I donations were to be made to any sectarian institution they should be made to all on a fair basis or not at all—made on a per capita basis. Either cut them off altogether, I argued, or

DEAL SQUALLY WITH ALL.

That was my opinion on the subject then, and I have seen nothing since to change my view of the matter. In fact, it coincides with the opinion of every prominent liberal-minded, so-called antisectarian in the State who believes that I donations are to be made they should be made with an equal band to all institutions bearing its name benefited at the expense of the State more than any other. I put the thing in this way:—If donations must be made let every sect be dealt with equally and fairly; if not, cut the Gordian knot of the whole matter by doing away with the donations must be made be every sect be dealt with equally and fairly; if not, cut the Gordian knot of the whole matter by doing away with the donations must be made the every sect be dealt with equally and fairly; if not, cut the Gordian knot of the whole matter by doing away with the donations must be made the tarter contemptuously at this, and General McQuade, who nappened to be in the room at the time, laughed outright, and excaimed, "Wily, Mr. Kernan is now a Commissioner of Public Schools in his district, not appointed, mind you, but elected by the people."

"It we always been a friend of the public schools," remarked Mr. Kernan, after McQuade had ceased laughing, "and there is nothing in my past—life that

Now, then, Mr. Kernan, I have been so persist-

would look egotistical on my part to talk in public about what I did in my humble way toward strengthening the hands of the government during the war; but as we are all talking together here manus I can, in a few words, show you how uterly absurd

strengthening the hands of the government during the war; but as we are all talking together here on amis! can, in a few words, show you how utterly absurd

THE CHARGES OF COPPERHADISM

are as made against rie by certain parties. In the first place, every speech I made in my district in 1800 was ghat was termed a war speech. I was one of the members of the War Committee, appointed by Governor Morgan, and I worked day and night, by speechmaking and otherwise, to help raise the several regiments that were finally raised in the county. In the Assembly I spoke in lavor of smi voted for the Littlejohn resolution, pledging the support of the State in the putting down of the rebellion. I was elected to Congress in 1862 on a war platform, defeating Roscoe Conkling. In 1863, when Thad Stevens brought in his resolution appropriating \$50,000,000 for THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY, and which he said the Scoretary of War claimed should be passed before the recess, I not only voted for it, but rose in my place and stated tras, while I differed in many respects with the Lincoln administration, I was ever ready at all times and under all circumstances to do all that lay in my power to strengthen the hands of the government and to aid it in every legitimate way to put down the rebellion. You have only to consuit the flees of the Washington Globe to see that I am only stating facts; but, to be candid with you, I do not think that the charge brought against me of being a copperhead is really worth talking about."

"Still, sir, the charge is made, and is going the rounds of the Grant papers."

"On the papers which make the charge support it by quoting from any speech I ever delivered during the war""

"They do not."

"Do the papers which make the charge support it by quoting from any speech I ever delivered during the war?"

"They do not."

Mr. Kernan smiled triumphantly at this and exclaimed, "And they have good reason; for they dare not quote from my speeches, delivered during the war, else they would stuitify themselves in making the charge they do."

Here Mr. Kernan retired to an adjoining room to get ready for his appearance at the mass meeting; and General McQuade remarked:—"Let me at this point make a statement as to what I know of Mr. Kernan's war record. Every charge that is made against Mr. Kernan on the score of his war record not being good will only gain him additional friends in his own county, where his active efforts in

THE RAISING OF TROOPS
have not been forgotten. He ran for Congress in 1864. Out of the sixteen men of my regiment who were in the county recruiting for us thirteen were republican, and they all voted for Mr. Kernan. Do you suppose they would have done so had he been opposed to the carrying on of the war?"

"I believe Mr. Kernan was defeated this time, was he not?"

"He was," replied the General, "and his defeat recalls to my mind a fact that will show you very clearly how absurd it is for anybody to charge him with being a copperhead. There was then in the county a sort of branch of

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRGLE,
which went by the name of the 'Steuben Association.' Mr. Kernan's support of the war mensures of the administration had been all along, as a matter of course, distasteful to these fellows, and the night before the election they sent out a circular calling upon all 'good democrats you know what their idea of what a democrat should be was, according to their own standard) to vote against Kernan, who had, by his advocacy of the war and his speeches, in favor of strengthening the hands of the government in putting down the rebellion, forfeited all right to the democratic support. Mr. Kernan was defeated through the efforts of this association, and simply because he had given mortal

tration."
At this juncture the committee appointed by the managers of the mass meeting called to conduct Mr. Kernan to the Wigwam, and the HERALD representative at once withdrew.

## POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

Liberal Republican Headquarters.

The committee has shaken off the apathy which followed upon the disastrous results of the campart in the forthcoming State contest in Pennsylvania. While it is claimed that the results in certain of the New England States are of little importance as showing the set of the current, and that elections there have never been any criterion by which to judge of popular sentiment throughout the country, it is universally admitted that, as hereto-fore, the October election in Pennsylvania will have Little doubt is felt as to the result, as the advantage of candidates is strongly with the democrats and liberals, and yet the necessity of active effort is realized, in order to offset the money and influence of the administration, which, as in the case of North Carolina and Maine, will leave no stone unturned to accomplish success. A considerable number of prominent speakers are to be detailed for service there. The list is not yet made out, but, as is understood, it will comprise some of the most brilliant campaign orators of the

some of the most orninant campage an announced for country.

The following engagements are announced for General Kilpatrick:—Emporium, the 16th; Warren, 17th; Jersey Shore, 18th; Academy of Music, Brooklyn, 16th, and Newburg, 20th.

At about midday yesterday the liberal and demogratic candidate for Governor appeared in the committee rooms, at Glenham Hotel, accompanied by S. J. Tilden, who introduced him to the Chairman, Ethan Allen, and to the following gentlemen and the state of the country of son, Secretary of the Oregon Committee, and J. C. Evaris, Montana. Mr. Kernan remained but a short time, the burden of the conversation refering to the great success of the previous evening. S. S. Cox and F. H. Snyder, Chairman of the New Jersey National Committee, also called.

The rooms of the Democratic Committee in the Spingler House presented a lively appearance during most of the day, caused by the large number of visitors, most of them brought here by the demonstration of Thursday evening. There is just at present, as is frequently the case in a great political contest, a certain stagnation, which may be likened to the calm which precedes the storm, activity upon both sides, and a corresponding feeling in the public mind, not again to be luiled until the election is over. This situation is fully realized among those who have the responsibility of con-ducting the contest, and preparations are being

ducting the contest, and preparations are being made accordingly.

Among the visitors at these headquarters yesterday were R. M. T. Hunter, Francis Kernan, S. J. Tiden, William Buffalo; William B. Maxson, New Jersey; Judge J. M. Ashley, Ohlo; General Winder, Pennsylvania; William Haynes, Wisconsin: ex-Governor E. Soloman, Louisiana; Theodore Tilton, Henry C. Kent, New Hampshire, and F. O. Prince, Secretary National Committee, Massachusetts.

President Grant called at the committee rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at an early hour vester-

in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at an early hour yester-day morning, and passed a few moments in conversation with Mr. J. H. Glidden, the assistant secretary in attendance.

Nothing of further interest occurred during the day. The following visitors were registered:—George H. Golden, Massachnasets; Mr. H. V. Bemis, Illinois; Thomas H. Breon, Nebraska; H. R. Pease, Superintendent Public Instruction, Mississippi; Lieutenant Governor Pinchbeck, Louisiana; George E. Spencer, Alabama; P. H. Hitchcock. Much interest is felt here in the Veteran Convention about to be held in Pittsburg, and special trains and special tickets are provided in furtherance of a successful issue.

Headquarters Liberal State Committee. The rooms of this committee-John Cochrane, chairman-have been changed from the Astor House to rooms 10 and 11 St. Nicholas Hotel. The secretaries were engaged yesterday re-arranging the books and papers made necessary by the removai. The rooms will be open to visitors on Monday.

#### EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN'S LETTER. He Declines the Numination for Congress on Account of Broken Health.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1872. man of the Republican Committee, declining the nomination for Congress from Centre County, is published to-day, dated New York, the 7th inst.

published to-day, dated New York, the 7th inst. He says:—
But independent of my indisposition to enter the political canvass as a candidate and the centre of a fierce political struggle of issues involved in the contest, it is impossible for me to accept the honor you propose to confer ppon me. My broken health forbids it, and its adminitions I must respect. Be pleased, therefore, to convey to my friends in Centre county and the other counties of the Congressional district, who in their kind partiality have thought of me as a candidate, my many thanks and declination. I herewith present a note from Dr. Willard Parker to Mrs. Curtin. You notice his opinion is very decided, and you know quite well how eminent he is in his profession. I am encouraged by Dr. Parker to hope that after a little while of absolute rest, skilful medical treatment and freedom from care and excitement, I may become strong enough to assist you in discussing the pending political issues. My convictions are well settled, and will be frankly and fully expressed when I am abie to do so with justice to myself.

# THE DAUNTLESS DUNCANITES

The Alleged Secret Understanding Between the Redoubtable Moreau and Mr. O'Conor.

## COMPELLED TO BE THE CANDIDATE.

He Waits the Spontaneous Will of the People.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

Whether He Hath Declined or Hath Consented. That is the Question!

He Will Serve as President-if Elected.

The frony with which the public yesterday viewed mittee of the Louisville Convention was not re sected in the thoughts of the committee itself. Its members, only one or two of whom remained in the city, were, on the contrary, cheerful in the extreme, and they seemed to be filled with some secret inspiration of hope, no less remarkable than had always been their undaunted devotion to the day-dream of the orthodox democracy. Major Moreau was engaged in the morning in intercourse with some friends of this city, a large number of whom, he said, had been long in session discussing

THE NEW POLITICAL PANORAMA. The names of those gentlemen who were of any prominence were withheld. It was also intimated that a leading democratic organization had debated long and anxiously whether or not to renounce the support of the Baltimore candidates and to give their allegiance to O'Conor. The name of this organization was kept secret. It was youchsafed, however, that the Apollo Hall committee were making preparations for a grand ratifica-tion mass meeting, to give emphasis to their resolve to defeat Horace Greeley at the polls.

Owing to indisposition and fatigue Major Moreau did not write his proposed letter to Mr. John Quincy Adams on Thursday evening, as he expected, but completed and despatched it yesterday afternoon. Its text is as follows, and throws a little additional light upon the meaning of Mr. O'Conor's novel letter of "consent," published ves-

THE LETTER TO ADAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1872.

Hon. John Q. Adams:— New York, Sept. 13, 1872.

Before leaving Louisville I arranged with O. Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, to communicate with you and learn your wish as to the time when our committee should wait upon you; the iliness of Mr. Burr prevented him from writing you, and the committee have instructed me to convey to you the official action of the Convention at Louisville, togother with the proceedings had in this city by the committee. I herewith hand you copies of the address to Mr. O'Conor, his reply and the final action of the committee thereon.

You were also nominated for the Vice Presidency by that Convention, and I can say nothing to you by way of urging your acceptance of that nomination in addition to the arguments read upon the occasion of our visit to Mr. O'Conor. To their consideration I invite your coolest, calmost Judgment. Your known devotion to principle, the fact that you have always so cheerfully accopied

calmest judgment. Your known devotion to principle, the fact that you have always so cheerfully accepted the leadership of your party in its almost hopeless contests in your own State is a guarantee to us that you will not in this greater movement, where so much is at stake, refuse your accustomed place in the front. With candidates occupying a loftler position morally than ever before held by the nominees of a convention, a position above criticism and allogether unassailable from every point of attack, we go into the fight more than thrice-struct.

armed.

Should you, however, prefer the course adopted by Mr.

O'Conor, and, while declining the formal nomination of
the Convention tendered you, yet not feel entirely at lib-city to refuse the use of your name in this movement
of the people, it will serve to place you in perfect accord
with that gentleman, and we shall go to the country with
our candidates occupying the novel but strong position of
refusing the nomination of a convention, but accepting
the will of the people as it may be expressed at the ballot
box.

he will due to rapid political change it might not be prudent to venture a guess at the result; but of one thing we may be reasonably certain, the traders and relectors at Baltimore will surely be beaten, the party will be not a few or to the party will be not be to the control of the property of a party will be not MR. O'CONOR'S "CONSENT" EXPLAINED.

Major Moreau after sealing this letter remarked that the arrangements had all been previously made with Mr. Adams that he should consent to be the second candidate if Mr. O'Conor did not refuse to be voted for by the people.
"Mr. O'Conor's letter," said he, "I well know, is a

positive refusal to become a candidate of the Louis-'chief postulant' in such a comedy. And in the light of the rule of politics that an elector can only vote for the candidate of a convention, his declina-

light of the rule of politics that an elector can only vote for the candidate of a convention, his declination seems absolute. But this is a novel movement and such oid empyrical rules must be somewhat ignored. He is the candidate not of a convention or a party, but of a noble sentiment among the people, and he has told us that he cannot refuse to let them do with him as they will."

"Then you have had a secret and private fassurance from him of his willingness to be compelled into the field if it be through a spontaneous desire of the rank and file of the national democratic party?"

"Yes, we have demonstrated this to him as being a fact, and his letter defines his position and his reasons for holding himself aloof from the manipulation of political machinery. He will not even touch the one spring by which he would avow himself a candidate before the people; but to our repeated solicitations has only given us the answer that he could not prevent our running him, and thus tacitly has given us the privilege of holding him in the race. He said to me that in refusing to accept the nomination and to constitute himself the candidate of his party he has gone his length and, as he implies in his letter, he can go no further. If so elected, he has given assurance that he will serve the nation in the capacity of President of the United States. This is his own language."

"THE REAL MOTIVE OF THE MOVEMENT."

"Do the leaders of your party really expect to win the battle?"

"No, sir; we only expect to preserve the organization of the democracy and to save it from the responsibility of the Baltimore nominations. We intend to ensure the defeat of Greeley."

"And it is from this view of your purposes that Mr. O'Conor has privately consented, while he publicly declines, to accept the candidature of the party?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you think that he has any expectation or

party?"
"Yes, sir."
"Do you think that he has any expectation or nope of being elected?"
"No, sir; he has not. In fact, he will not, I think, expend much thought upon the matter in future, having given us his final answer and having attained the desired understanding with us."
"What is

expend much thought upon the matter in luture, having given us his final answer and having attained the desired understanding with us."

"What is

THE NEXT EPISODE

in your movement:"

"The Indiana State Convention, which takes place on next Thursday at Indianapolis. We shall run a strong ticket."

"Knowing, then, that you have no chance of success in the Presidential contest, will your leaders engage actively in the campaign?"

"Yes, we shall make a vigorous fight," replied the Major, with an air of confident determination. The reporter bid him good-by and went in search of Mr. O'Conor, but not without dire misgivings moving in his manly breast.

Conversation with Mr. O'Conon.

The unwilling candidate of the "Bourbon straights" was as early as usual at his office in Wall street, and no change could be marked in his ordinarily grave and punctilious demeanor. He entered at precisely ten O'Clock, and was impressively received by his antiquated clerk, who bowed profoundly and ushered him into the inner office. Here Mr. O'Conor removed his overcoat and placed his umbrellain a corner. He seated himselfin his easy chair and took up the morning papers to read. Unfortunately, however, just at that moment the saintlike clerk entered, and his gentic eyes beamed with benignity of affection upon his chief as he winspered, with a premonitory gesture of the forefinger of his right land, "A reporter wishes to see you, sir," and extended toward him athin, recipangular plece of pasteboard. Mr. O'Conor stated for a few moments agiast; then adjusted his glasses and looked with an amused expression at the name thereon inscribed. The visitor entered the room and was received with chilling courtesy that did not impart to him much additional courage if he needed any. Mr. O'Conor sightly inclined his head and in his absolute tone of voice said:—

"You wished to see me, sir? What is the object of your visit?"

The geen black eye of the aged counsellor expressed nighting but blank inquisitiveness.

"In regard ic your letter published th

dence with which the Bourbons' cling to eir candidate."

you as their candidate."

"My letter, sir, is sufficiently clear to myself, and if not to others I cannot help it."

"As it is understood, then, you are unwilling to assert yourself a candidate, yet will accept a spontaneous"—

"I care not what is understood, sir," and Mr. O'Conor walked excitedly up and down the room.

"Will you permit me to ask you

"Will you permit me to ask you

"I will give you the privilege to ask me no question. What right have you, even as representing the public, to interrogate mer You may ask the question in spite of my teeth, but I tell you beforehand that I shall not answer it."

"Suppose that you were willing to be run"—

"I do not give you the privilege to ask that question."

"I do not give you the privilege to ask that question."

"-and were elected, would you""I repeat, you shall have no answer."

"-accept the office as the spontaneous choice of your party?"

Mr. O'Conor took up a paper and began to read; then arose and paced up and down, as if concealing a secret agitation.

"You have not permission from me to attempt to extort anything from me."

"I have not been able to do so, sir," said the reporter, smiling; "nor did I wish to do more than to ask you a few simple questions, which you are not urged to answer."

Mr. O'Conor smiled, then looked stately once more, and as his visitor withdrew, slightly inclined his head, being careful to close the door after his egress. The aged clerk in the ante-room murmured a scraphic "Good-day," and the reporter departed.

## BROOKLYN POLITICS.

The condition of local politics in Brooklyn is decidedly of a complicated character. The "National Committee" for instance, have nominated three Congressmen: two Grant republicans and one democrat. The leading spirits of the "National" conditions and considerations of the "National" conditions and constant the leading spirits of the "National" conditions and constant the conditions of the "National" conditions and conditions are conditions as the conditions als" are Johnny Golding, ex-employe of the Board of Charities, and Mr. Gardner, late caudidate for Alderman of the Fifth ward. The Kings County Reform Committee, headed by ex-Congressman William E. Robinson, and backed by the Fenian Brotherhood of the county, will nominate a full city and county ticket on next Tuesday. The primaries will be held in each ward on Monday even maries will be held in each ward on Monday evening. Their platform is opposition to municipal corruption and the support of Greeley for the Presidency. The Jeffersonian Committee, chiefly engineered by ex-County Judge James Troy, Walter J. Livingston and Timothy Desmond, are also in the field against corruption, and will make out a full ticket next week. Their candidates are chiefly men who have been identified with "reform." The Bourbon-straight democrats, headed by Robert Macoy, will unite with any body of men professing the principles of Jefferson, Monroe and Adams in opposing Greeley's election. The Bourbon boys are not numerically strong, however. The promised reformers' committee of 100 has not yet been fairly organized. They propose also to nominate a clean ticket and to repudiate any candidate nominated by either of the other committees. The regular or ring Democratic General Committee are working with a spirit of brotherly love with the liberal republicans. Such a political anomaly as these two parties now present has never before been witnessed in Kings county. The regular democrats have invited colored liberals to seats on the floor of their committee room during their deliberation, and the colored men have accepted their nivitation. They are highly elated at this new departure. A fair share of the spoils will be demanded by the liberals when the tickets are made up, and this, it is thought, will cause trouble. The democrats, knowing that they are more powerful than their co-workers, want all or at least the best of the offices and the most of them. The offices to be filled are:—Congress—Second, Third and Pourth districts; Sheriff, two Commissioners of Charities, two Justices of the Peace, nine Assemblymen, two Justices of the Sessions, and Aldermen in the even and Supervisors in the odd wards.

The fight will be a lively one, and with five tickets in the field the republicans have a fair chance of walking quiety in and capturing all the offices. ing. Their platform is opposition to municipal cor-

### NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

Regular Inauguration of the Campaign What Is Thought of the Greeley Elec-toral Ticket-The Situation in Essex County.

It is only now that the campaign in New Jersey may be said to have really got fairly under way. As regards the State, both parties have held their Conventions, and all that now remains is to argue the people into voting one way or the other. Up to this time a general apathy seemed to have settled, and really badly settled, on politics generally; but henceforth there is promise of a lively time in Jersey as elsewhere. A very considerable portion of the democracy there turned rather a sour face at first on the melange dished up at Baltimore, and it was considered inexpedient by the feaders and masses of the party to force the sour faces into a hasty meal of what the radicals called "boiled crow." It was thought best to wait and let time tone down their disgust. Early in the campaign a policy of coaxing and persuasion was adopted, on the principle that more flies could be caught with molasses than vinegar. Said one of the bitterest of Bourbons the other day to the Haral D reporter—"Well, this goin' for Greeley's pooty tough work, you know; but if it kills me I suppose I'll have to go it. That Blanton donkey crowd settled my hash and squeiched all the "straight' out o' me. I know, anyhow, I might do worse than go for the secession war, no man, North or South, is more responsible than Mr. Greeley's a secessionist to-day as he was when he wrote that article of November 9, 1960. I observe he is stumping the country in his own behalf. When he makes his next stump speech let any one ask him, in the face of the world, if he still holds the doctrine of secession as stated by him on twote for Greeley they are extremely will not vote for Greeley they are extremely may be said to have really got fairly under way.

OLD POP WHITE-HAT."

It is entirely too early yet to say how matters will turn out in New Jersey, but it is certain that if there is any considerable number of democrats who will not vote for Greeley they are extremely backward in coming forward. If the harmony and enthusiasm which prevailed in the Trenton Convention on Wednesday can be taken as a true expression of party sentiment, then may it be said that the democrats who will not vote for Greeley will not be missed. At this convention appeared "Old War Horse Naar," of Trenton, the same who said in the Fifth Avenue Hotel fizzle that New Jersey would give 10,000 majority for Grant if Greeley was nominated at Baltimore. The Judge has completely veered round in his opinion, as have several other hard-shell leaders. Every one of them is now strong for Greeley. As regards.

THE WORK OV THE CONVENTION,
it is conceded on all sides that the electoral ticket nominated is an exceedingly strong one, headed as it is by George B. McClellan and Abraham S. Browning. The latter gentleman is a widely known lawyer of Camden, and was prominently named for Governor last Fail. There is some fear that General McClellan may not accept, as he has manifested a disposition to keep aloof from politics altogether.

THE ESSEX COUNTY SITUATION.

The conclave of Grant republicans forming what is known as "The Newark Regency" sometime ago agreed that their only hope of carrying the Sixth Congressional district (Essex county) was in putting forward their very best man. They agreed upon ex-Governor Ward, as first announced in the Herald. Soon after the Newark Grant organs threw custom and precedent aside and came out strong for Mr. Ward. There were those in the party, and not a few others, who thought Mr. Thomas B. Peddie, who had been twice Mayor of Newark, a man who by his own industry had built up great wenth from nothing, was entitled to the nomination and would make a fine run. These roundly condenned the article about Mr. Ward may be with the people there is reason for saying that he w

## GENERAL DIX TO THE SOLDIERS.

The following letter was read at a meeting of the National Veteran Club of Washington, on Wednes-

day evening:

SEAPIRLD, WESTHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1872.

DEAR SH.—I have received your favor of the 27th uit, asking me, in behalf of the National Veteran Club, to attend and address a meeting of sold diers and sailors at the city of Washington, on the 11th inst.

It would afford me great pleasure if it were in my power to comply with your request; but my occupations here and in New York render it impossible; and, indeed, I have been compelled to decline to speak at public meetings during the present political canvass. I have explained fully and frankly my objection to the election of Mr. Greeley. I should regard his success as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befail the country, and I cannot conceive how any one who perilled his life for the preservation of the Union under General Grant and our gallant milliary and naval commanders can give his support to Mr. Greeley, who was willing to see it dissolved without striking a blow to save it. I am, dear sir, very truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.

J. B. Thompson, Chairman of Committee.

## J. B. THOMPSON, Chairman of Committee EX-ASSEMBLYMAN J. T. KELLY APPOINTED

sessors by the removal of Meyer Meyers, of the Pifteenth ward, John Tyler Kelly, the popular representative of the Fourteenth Assembly district in the Legislature of 1871, has been appointed by the Tax Commissioners. He yesterday took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of the dulies assigned to him.

### MR. GREELEY'S RETURN.

His Opinion of the O'Conor Letter-Some thing of a Muddle.

Mr. Greeley returned to the city yesterday by the New Haven Railroad, baving left St. Johnsbury at five o'clock on Tuesday evening, immediately after delivering his agricultural address. At Springfield yesterday morning a representative of the HERALD tendered him the information that Charles O'Conor had accepted the Bourbon nomination, such being the purport of the news that met the party at that stage of its return trip. The Philosopher had heard nothing whatever of the result of the conference between O'Conor and his nominators, and was disposed to listen attentively to any intelligence from that quarter.

"The news is that Charles O'Conor accepts, Mr. Greeley," said the HERALD representative.
"Indeed! Well, I hardly thought he would."

"What effect will this have on the Presidential canvass ?" "I don't think it will affect it a mite either way.

"I don't think it will affect it a mite either way. It doesn't amount to anything at all."

"Will you stick to your candidacy now or withdraw!"

"Withdraw!" said the Sage, arching his eyebrows. "Ho! ho! I never thought of such a thing."

"You will then, stick!"

"Undoubtedly. This is a little third party movement, such as spring up in every Presidential campaign, none of them, I believe, more insignificant than this." "Do you think O'Conor can carry many votes with him ?"

"Do you think O'Conor can carry many votes with him?"

"Oh! I suppose some old nunker democrats will be tempted by the luxury of voting for an old life-long democrat to follow the ticket, but very few."

The New York papers met the Philosopher and his party at Bridgeport, and in nearly all of them he found "O'Conor declines" served as a head line for the report of the nominating conference. The latter clause of O'Conor's letter settled the conviction in the Sage's mind that the Louisville nominee had not accepted, according to the general interpretation of the word. In reply to an inquiry as to the precise meaning of O'Conor's letter the Sage duly summed it up as follows:—"I judge it means just this, 'I won't run, but you may vote for me if you want to."

Mr. Greeley debarked at Forty-second street, and proceeded to the residence of a friend in Fortieth street, where Colonel Henry O'Kent, of New Hampshire, and a number of other prominent liberals called upon him.

## A VOICE FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Senator Hale on the Political Situation-He Holds the Mirror up to his Old Asso-

etates. Hon. John P. Hale, for many years a leader in the epublican party and Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, publishes a long reply to a corres pondent who asks his views of current politics He says:—Mr. Greeley's case is plain enough. On pages 358 and 359 of the first volume of his History of the American Conflict, you will find his own account of himself as he was at the breaking out of the rebellion. He there says that on the second day after Mr. Lincoln's election, November 9, 1860, "the following leading article appeared in the New York Tribune." You will find, he says, in that article :- "If the Cotton States shall decid that they can do better out of the Union than in it we insist on letting them go in peace." To avoid the same doctrine in different words-"Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall delibe rately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in." Lest one article might not make his position sufficiently conspicu-ous, he wrote and published many articles containing the same doctrine. Lest all his newspape articles on the subject should, in the course of time be lorgotten, he copies one of them into his History of the American Conflict, for the apparent purpo of preserving, in the durable form of a historical record, his undisputed claim to the title of an origi-

was when he whole that article of November 9, 1860. I observe he is stumping the country in his own behalf. When he makes his next stump speech let any one ask him, in the face of the world, if he still holds the doctrine of secession as stated by him on the 359th page of the first volume of his "History of the American Conflict," and he may try to evade the question; but if he is compelled to give a direct, manly and true answer, "yes" or "no," he will answer "Yes." His secession faith is the basis of his whole political character. On that basis he urged the taxation of the country to pay the siaveholders for their slaves, when he knew they wfold not sell them. That plan was a part of his system, calculated to encourage secession by convincing the Boath that the North was trembling with terror, and would do anything but fight for a national existence.

This doctrine of secession is the only article of political faith to which he has shown any disposition to adhere. He was supposed to be an unfinching high tariff man; but to get free trade votes, he piedges himself to smother and suppress his opinions on the tariff question, and to give no advice and use no lantence on that question, which he has pressed as of the most vital importance to the country. He has given no piedge to smother and suppress his op.nions on the secession question. What such a piedge would be worth, while his piedge "to resist all coercive measures" remains unredeemed, you can judge as well as I.

If such a man could be elected President what would be other his secession views had encouraged the South to secede again? He would, of course, again offer to hire them to remain by paying for their slaves.

What would be the effect of Mr. Greeley's cleention? Manifestiy the South would at once be instigated by his sentiments to agitate the question of course, again offer to hire them to remain by paying for their slaves.

What would be the effect of Mr. Greeley's case, and if, in addition to his perverse opinions upon this momentum question and

A meeting of the Liberal Club was held last evening at the rooms of the Club, in Plimpton Building, Stuyvesant square, W. L. Ormsby presiding, and D-

T. Gardner secretary.

An extract from an article in a Geneva paper, in relation to the excitement about the comet re-cently threatened, was read, showing that so far from Professor Plantamour having predicted the coming of a comet, he looked upon the rumor of such an occurrence as a mere absurdity, and stated—what is said in the article to be true—that the existence of the devastating heavenly body bad no more surety than was to be found in the imagina-tion of a Geneva cafe Bohemian.

The paper of the evening, entitled "Humboldt,"
was read by E. G. Holland, and was an interesting review of the life and labors of that eminent natu-

At the conclusion of the paper remarks upon it were made by Professor Von Der Weyde, Professor Bilesborg and Dr. Adolph Ott.

MORE FRAUDS IN JERSEY.

The Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County.

Members Concerned in Contracts—Free Lunch to Rumsellers and Politicians-What It Costs to Maintain Paupers and Prisoners-Deplorable Lack of Discipline-The Cost of Supplying Two Juries with Meals, Drinks and Cigars.

There may be some who suppose that because the nunicipal frauds in Jersey City have received at tention from the HERALD, the Grand Jury, the Courts, and the State Prison officials that there is an end to what Judge Bedle styled "procititating public office to private gain." But the following developments are calculated to lead to a different developments are calculated to lead to a different conclusion. The indictments found by the famous Grand Jury of Hudson county have produced a wholesome effect in every department of the city government excepting those under the control of the convicted Police Commissioners. The latter officials, it was believed, would manifest algan of repentance when the Court extended to them unlocked for many and asked them to the mulcoked for many and asked them to the control of the control of the court extended to them unlooked-for mercy and saved them from the degradation of the prison cell. Several indictments are yet hanging over them, and these the State authorities considered it would not be neces-sary to bring up at the next term of Court. But the defiant attitude assumed by the Commiss in resisting the mandate of the Governor makes it incumbent on the Attorney General and District Attorney to force them into true repentance by a wholesome administration of the law at the next term of the Court.

That branch of local government which claims attention in the present article is the administration of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County. Some questionable practices have been indulged in by members of this Board for several years past which escaped public attention. There were little rings and jobs, just as in the Board of Public Works. On this subject Judge Bedle said, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Court last January :- "There is another act to the Board of Chosen Freeholders. (The Court here referred to the laws of 1869, page 108). It is doubtful whether you would have power to indict under that act, inasmuch as the penalty seems to be provided in the act, which is the forfeiture, speaking generally, of the gain of the result of being interested in a contract. But if in these officers you find fraud or corruption you indict by the common is without reference to any statute. In this connection the Court refer you to section 160 of the Jersey City charter. The doc-trine of conspiracy may also apply to those officials if they enter into collusion with a contractor to

The extraordinary length of time devoted by that Grand Jury to the municipal frauds in Jersey Oity was sufficiently trying to men who had urgent business to attend to, and the irregularities in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, being of minor importance, were transmitted to another Grand Jury. Some of these irregularities will quickly appear. The law provides that neither city nor county officials shall be directly or indirectly concerned in any contract or in the sale of any article to the city or county respectively. Yet it is notorious that up to this have supplied goods, mostly through second parties to the county. This practice had become so comton offered a resolution that no member of the Board shall sell anything to the county. The resolution was strengthened by an amendment offered by Mr. Lewis and was adopted. This, however, did not check the evil, and at the latest meetadopted providing that proposals shall be received in future for the supply of beef to the county Alms house and prisons. The beef has been hitherto sup plied by a member of the Board under the name of 'a friend." To this very day the groceries and provisions are supplied by another member, who is a member of a firm in Chambers street, New York. The stationery and printing contract seems to be an heiricom to a firm in Liberty street, New York, although the work could be performed at cheaper rates in Jersey City.

The law requires that all contracts exceeding the sum of \$500 shall be awarded by advertisement; yet this provision has been practically annuled, as

yet this provision has been practically annulled, as in the case of the contract for the erection of a new rence around the Court House and jail grounds. In this case the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings opened the proposals and scanned them before they submitted them at a meeting of the Board. A strong protest was made against this by some of the members, on the ground that such a proceeding rendered commentation with similar The Board. A strong protest was made against this by some of the members, on the ground that such a proceeding rendered competition valueless. The contract was awarded to a Hoboken man.

The public dinner system has been a crying evil in this Board. The taxpayers of the county would not object to paying for a dinner, on certain days of meeting, for men who devote their time without fee or reward to the public service; but they object most decidedly to paying for squads of friends of the members, especially rumsellers, pothouse politicians and common barroom bummers, This has become a most perplicing practice. Hardly a week elapsed that the county is not placed under expense on this head. Certain committees of the Board hold meetings, hire carriages, invite friends and drive to the County Farm, where dinner and drives to the County Farm, where dinner and drives to the County Farm, where dinner and drives are provided, and all at the public expense. There is, however, a prospect of some reform in this direction. A few weeks ago a resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board based by the Director of the Board, had a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board be abolished; and on Wednesday of last week Mr. Brinkerhof, the Director of the Board, had a resolution adopted at a meeting in the County Aimshouse that no refreshments or dinner be provided hereafter to any member of the Board stiting in committee at the expense of the county.

The number of cows bought for the County Farm and Almshouse for the past eighteen months averages one a month, and the price \$125 for each animal. Hundreds of cattle of the same quality could be furnished—as a member of the Board remarked to the Harallo representative—for \$65 each. Out of the eighteen cows now on the farm only four give milk. Two months ago the Committee on County Farm effected a nice little bargain, which in this article is "too cussed good to be lost," as Nasby says. Two new milch cows were purchased for the County for maintaining the pathers and present the most

June 14, Sheriff's Jury
Drinks. \$50 Clgars
Drinks. \$50 Clgars
Drinks. 15 Brandy
Cigars 32 Drinks.
15 Brandy
Cigars 3 Drinks.
15 Drinks.
15 Drinks.
15 Drinks.
16 Drinks.
17 Origars
Drinks. 70 Cigars
Drinks. 70 Cigars
Drinks. 70 Cigars
Drinks. 15 C

And in the Sheeran-Reardon election case, where Harmon and others, judges of election, were on trial for alleged frauds in counting the ballots, the jury and two constables attending them were furnished with meals at the expense of the county contrary to all precedent. The following bill, presented by Mr. John Allen therefor, was audited and ordered to be paid by the Board on the 8th of August:—

July 18, 1872—Breakfast, dinner and supper, 42 meals. July 19—32 meals. One bottle brandy and one plut whisker. Total. 26 ds.